

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser
WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.
WEDNESDAY - NOVEMBER 13.

There is no chance to accuse the Fortifications Board of soldiering while here.

A free flower market would be an ever fragrant memorial to the late President, at least.

The woman who rode Niagara in a barrel not only made a record, but acquitted the sex of being simply imitators.

Hawaiian vegetables from the high lands are excellent beyond question; the problem is not raising but carrying them to market.

Deer Hunting is running Football for place as the most deadly sport. Five deaths in Maine alone show the prevalence of the hunter who left the nursery too soon.

Winslow must have thought twice before leaving, for he had two weeks after he knew trouble was coming in which to get his start, yet chose to wait until his friends had given ball.

The Republican Territorial Committee seems to propose to follow the King of France up the hill and down again, for the prospect is that the votes at the coming meeting will be the same as at the last.

In making his determination to not marry, until he has lifted the American Cup, Sir Thomas Lipton has doomed himself to the company of the Americans who are not to shave until Cleveland is re-elected.

It is hard on Cervera, after so many protestations of regard from this country, to have to see all the harrowing details in print once more, with the opinion of every junior officer that he was not up to the game.

From the values put upon the gods of the Chinese which were burned, it may be argued that they had only an intrinsic worth, for if they could not save themselves they would be of little service to their devotees.

New York to London in one hundred hours is practicable enough, if St. John N. B. is made the American terminal for the ocean greyhounds and limited trains are run between there and the metropolis. San Francisco to Honolulu in less than one hundred hours is practicable now.

EXTEND RAT CRUSADE.

Now that the shipping men have been aroused to the necessity for the application of the ounce of prevention to gain security from the necessity of applying the pound of cure, there is an urgent duty facing each householder of the city, to aid in the extermination of the rats which live about the homes of our people. That there are thousands of rats living in the barns and trees is beyond question, as the many citizens who are so greatly interested in the crusade as to endeavor to catch them, agree that the pest is one of proportions.

One man who has kept a trap busy for the last few days caught three score rats in three days and others report as great success. With this condition in the city the extermination of the rats should not be confined to those that live along the waterfront. They are as dangerous to the health of the community if they live out on the plains as if they make their homes beneath the wharves, for the slightest infection will spread through the entire rat colony and with the danger ever present, of the germ being found, the rats at once become a menace.

The Board of Health, which is active in its efforts to safeguard the community, will move in an effort to arouse the people to the necessity of killing the pests. It is a matter which needs the concerted action of all the people and once the start is made there should be no let up in the fight against the rats until they have been as nearly exterminated as they may be by trap and poison.

That a city may be rid of the rats was proven in Japan where the people joined with the officials and by united efforts simply killed off all the rodents that could be found in the various seaports, such as Kobe and Nagasaki, as well as in the larger city of Yokohama. Honolulu will never have another experience with the plague. Once a people become aroused to the necessity of preventing contagion they can do so. Honolulu is becoming so aroused now and the results will be for the permanent security of the city.

COST OF THE WAR.

It is now estimated that the war with Spain cost the United States \$500,000,000. When it is taken into account that the transportation of its armies meant the moving of thousands of men across a continent and an ocean, that an entire system in the War Office had to be developed, and that there was much of the supplies purchased at rush order prices, the spending of this sum will be easily understood.

The first query will be, of course, did it pay, and the next, from whence will the returns come. To answer the first it is necessary only to consider the causes of the war. It was no thought of gain which stirred the hearts of the American people. The interests of humanity demanded that there be peace in Cuba, where desolation reigned. It has come. Attendant upon the humbling of Spain's power was the taking of the Philippines and Porto Rico. Already there are signs of the great future which must be before the latter. The island has been rejuvenated. The expenses are paid by the revenues of the country. There are investments of American capital which are giving employment to the people and promise to return rich profits to the investors and the citizens alike.

In the Philippines the solution is not yet, but it is not the less sure and every evidence is that the future wealth of the islands may be as great as the possessions of other powers in the same seas. There are native minerals and woods, the fields will yield varied prod-

ucts and already capital is beginning the exploitation of the many forms of wealth. From the standpoint of Humanity the war paid the moment Spain was forced off the western hemisphere. From the material side the payment, though delayed, is certain.

But the cost has been paid, though it has been so slight a burden that it has been very little noticed. The war revenue bill, which was introduced by Mr. Dingley April 25th, as soon as the war was on, was estimated to provide \$140,000,000, and in fact did put into the treasury about \$150,000,000 a year for each of the three years it was collected. The last session of Congress reduced it by \$10,000,000 a year so that by this time the collections under it have about paid the expense connected with the war. Meantime there has been such a period of prosperity that the Nation has become richer than ever before. Lender to the World is to be our title in the financial circles which embrace the nations if the progress of the past continues. With the opening of new vistas of influence there have come new lines of commercial activity, until the War Lord of Europe looks with envious eyes and plots to break our vast trade strength. The completion of the task which was thrust upon us will mean much for the future greatness of the country. The war is over and only the suppression of disorder in a distant territory remains as a task for the army. It will be completed and the future will be all the brighter, not only for our Country but for the World, by reason of the conflict of 1898.

RECIPROCITY'S BENEFIT.

Deliberation was one of the most striking characteristics of President McKinley, and his administration is marked by many instances of calm and thoughtful action. It is this characteristic which has given rise to some of the criticism of the late president and his attitude toward Reciprocity.

The policy belonged to Blaine and was the pet theory of that idol of protectionists. McKinley while recognizing the value of the policy could not bring himself to a determined advocacy of it until such time as the United States has sufficient to offer to justify Europe in bidding for our trade. How completely he entered into the spirit of the development of the policy is shown by the course his commissioner, John A. Kassar, followed, building up a series of treaties covering a range of industries, so as to consolidate all sections through the senators behind the group of conventions. The Washington Star says of McKinley's deliberation:

When the Maine was destroyed there was the loudest demand for an immediate declaration of war. Probably no man saw more clearly that war was coming, but few could know so well as the president that the country was not at the moment prepared for war even with a power like Spain. And so he took his own time. He conferred with friends. He argued with the impatient. He alienated a few men, who in their great heat conceived the idea that he was refusing to look the situation in the face. All the time, however, he was clearing the deck for action. When all was ready he announced ready, and the war was over in ninety days. The president had known when to strike better than many of his advisers.

Mr. McKinley had listened for many years to arguments about free trade, freer trade, and reciprocity, and all that. He was told that protection was a hindrance and not a help in the development of a nation's material resources. Lower the tariff bars and let everybody with stuff to sell come in on their own terms, and we should presently have the greatest country on earth. Keep up the bars, and we should make little if any progress. Mr. McKinley was not convinced. He knew the country was not prepared for any tampering with the bars at all. He therefore continued to advocate protection, knowing full well that in time it would lead up to freer trade, through the medium of reciprocity. It was his good fortune to live to see that day dawn, and it was characteristic of the man to speak out as soon as he was convinced that the country was ready for the fray.

How well he would have led us into the new field had he lived we may know from the successful way in which he led us in past engagements.

What we have now to do is to push on in the direction that he marked out. We have assurance from him in his parting message that we are ready for the movement. Many of our industries are firmly established, and our general manufacturing output is so large that new markets, and sales of increased size in old markets, are essential to our national prosperity. The proposition is clear. The details must of course be worked out by experts. We have worked and waited and we are now ready.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Hereafter our naval officers will be mighty careful how they win victories.—Detroit News.

There is one splendid feature of General Alger's book. It cannot be dramatized.—Washington Post.

Will somebody kindly run down to Venezuela and find out for sure whether that country is at war or not?—Minneapolis Times.

So far as we are able to judge, everything seems to favor Senator Platt's expressed desire to get out of politics for good.—Atlanta Journal.

Or Vice Versa—It is a pity that the Bulgarian brigands cannot somehow fall into the clutches of the New York police.—Washington Star.

Senator Depew has always been a great talker, but one wonders now whether he will always be able to have the last word.—Indianapolis News.

After viewing the work of his Bulgarian contemporaries it is no wonder that Pat Crowe wants to surrender and retire from the business.—Washington Post.

It is now declared that Lord Kitchener will remain in South Africa. This seems to be just what the Boers are going to do also.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

It must be gall and bitterness to the soul of Admiral Cervera when he reads the papers and sees what a poor sort of commander whipped him.—Baltimore American.

Richard's father always takes care of his children, his only son, for his father has taken care of Richard very handsomely for a number of years.—Washington Star.

The Boston Globe announces that, up to date, it has cost Sir Thomas Lipton \$1,300,000 to be in the America's cup. At this distance it looks as if he might have accomplished the result cheaper.—Kansas City Journal.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Irrigation is being urged as India's means of salvation. Railways may cure famine by bringing relief to the needy, but a well organized system of irrigation is the only certain preventive.

In the absence of oxygen, the higher plants are found by A. N. S. to continue their growth, and they are still sensitive to irritations, but they do not form chlorophyll. It is believed that some seeds would germinate without oxygen, but the spores of fungi appear unable to do so.

An unlooked for effect of municipal improvement is that reported from Croydon, England. After a recent heavy rain the fishes of the River Wandie were found to have been poisoned, and investigation has shown this to be due to pollution of the water by washings from a cross-street wood pavement.

The prophet, Sir Frederick Bramwell, who, twenty years ago foresaw the disappearance of the steam engine within half a century, is in a fair way to see the realization of his prophecy. The gas engine has been greatly improved in size and efficiency, and the new process of Dr. Ludwig Mond produces gas so cheaply from the poorest bituminous slack that one company is to supply it over an area of 135 square miles for two pence per thousand feet. Each ton of coal yields 150,000 cubic feet of Mond gas, while the value of the ammonia saved nearly equals the cost of the raw material.

The food value of sugar is a subject on which the doctors disagree. The fact that children who eat sugar are pale and have bad teeth leads Dr. Von Bunge to condemn this food, and to conclude that its lack of iron and lime makes it less desirable than other foods. Professor Lepine, on the other hand, finds that there is very little iron and lime in any of our food. He shows that the French, using about a third as much sugar per head as the English, have no better health than the English and Americans. He concludes that the increased need of dentists is the only harm that can come from using much sugar.

Some remarkable art galleries of the early stone age in France have been explored by Messrs. L. Capitan and H. Breuil. At Combeles a cave about 250 yards long has engravings in the cretaceous rock along its inner half, the lines being covered by a stalagmitic deposit so thick in places as to hide them. In the 109 figures clearly made out can be recognized the horse, cow, bison, reindeer, mammoth and wild goat. Another cave a mile or two away, contains what seem to be somewhat more recent drawings, largely of animals and showing, in black, red and brown, species resembling those of the first series.

A device described by M. Ratenau, of Paris, uses the lost power of machines worked intermittently, like winding engines, or the reversible engines of rolling mills, and is claimed to add 500 horsepower to a cylinder available in a winding engine plant of ordinary size. The extra apparatus consists of a low pressure reservoir and a turbine. The reservoir has a series of basins for collecting and carrying away the condensed steam and is by its extraneous construction made much smaller and less expensive than an ordinary reservoir. It makes practicable the supplying of a continuous flow of steam to the turbine from an intermittent source.

Horse chestnuts contain about 27 per cent. of albumen, this remarkable proportion being greater than is found in any cultivated plants, but their bitter taste, due to the presence of about 10 per cent. of a bitter resin, has condemned them as unfit for food. By extracting the bitter principle, R. Fluge, of Hannover, claims to have made useful another waste material. After partial roasting to loosen the shells, the kernels are removed and pulverized, and the powder is placed in a tight percolator with alcohol for about a week. To extract the bitter completely, it may be necessary to replace the fluid with fresh solvent. The alcohol dissolves out the resin, leaving a pleasant and nutritious meal, which contains all the albumen and starch of the chestnuts, and is a valuable food. The spirit is purified by distillation and used repeatedly.

No weather belief is more absurd than that of a "wet moon" and a "dry moon." There is no connection between the position of the moon's horns and the rainfall unless the same weather recurs at the same time each year, for, as Mr. A. K. Bartlett has lately taken the trouble to explain, the crescent moon always appears "upon its back" in spring, near the vernal equinox, and "upon its end" in autumn, near the autumnal equinox. The change of direction in which the horns are turned depends upon the difference in declination of the sun and moon. If the moon be further north than the sun soon after the new, the sunlight strikes under her, and she appears with her horns upturned; but if she be further south, the light reaches around her disk to the northward, and her horns appear nearly vertical. The line joining the two horns is always at right angles to a line joining the sun and the moon.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years: had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

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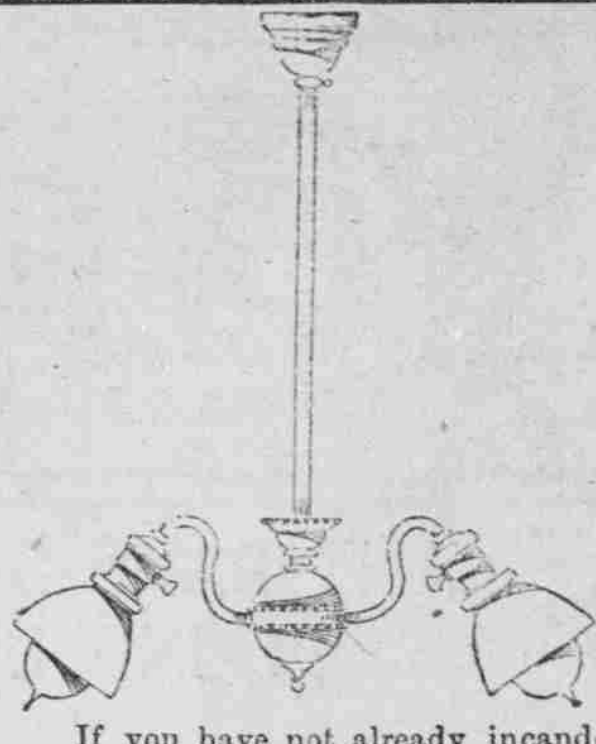
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